

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

3-VOL. LII.

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1866.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**S T E A M I O AND F R O M R Y D E .**  
THIS DAY.  
F R O M P H O E N I X W H A R F - 7, 9, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, and 5.30 p.m.  
F R O M R Y D E - 7, 10, 8.40, 11, 40, 12, 40, 1, 40, 4, 40, and 5.40.

**H U N T E R ' S H I L L and GLADESVILLE.**  
STEAMERS THIS DAY.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSENGERS apply to Captain THE BLACK SWAN and FELICAN.

From PHOENIX WHARF - 7, 9, 10, 11, 1, 3, 4, 5.30, and 6.

From GLADESVILLE - 8, 12, 1, 2, 4, 30, 5, and 6.45.

From HUNTER'S HILL - At a quarter past these hours, Phoenix Wharf, 2nd April.

## P A R A M A T T A S T E A M E R S .

### R A S T E R M O N D A Y .

BLACK SWAN, PELICAN, and COURIER STEAMERS.

From Phoenix Wharf.

To FARMARDALE - 9, 10, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, and 5.30 p.m. From PARMAH - 10, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, and 5.30 p.m. AT THE HAILWAY CHARGE.

Refreshments on board.

WILLAWARNA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS

WOLLONGONG - Kembla, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.; and KIAMA TO NIGHT, 11 a.m.

Kembla, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

KIAMA - KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, 11.

SHOALHAVEN - Illawarra, TOMORROW, at 11 p.m.

MERIMBULA - Kiama, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

ULLADULLA - Coming on FRIDAY, noon.

MORUYA - Coming on SATURDAY, noon.

HUNTER'S HILL, TARBAN, GREEK, GLADESVILLE, and RYDE.

Steamer from King-street, THIS DAY.

To HUNTER'S HILL AND TARBAN, at 9, 10, 30, 12, 30, 4.30.

For RYDE, 12, 30, 5.30.

W A N D E R I N G - A VESSEL to take a cargo of cedar from

From KING-STREET for COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and TARBAN, to within ten minutes' walk of each other.

From KING-STREET for RYDE, calling at Hunter's Hill, Gladsville and Cockatoo, 12.30 and 3.55.

From RYDE for SYDNEY, 7.25, 1.45.

Leaves GLADESVILLE for SYDNEY, 7.45, 2.5.

Arrives ALBAN BAY for SYDNEY, 7.30, 9.45, 2.10,

4.35.

Leaves HUNTER'S HILL for SYDNEY, 8, 10, 9.30, 2.25, and 4.40.

For Saturday's and Sunday's variations see HERALD OF SATURDAY.

F A R T H E R S T R O U G H O U T .

Monthly subscriptions 15s., India's, 7s. 6d.; youths', 10s.; children, 5s.

Families will be arranged.

Same fare, 1s., ditto return, 1s. 6d.; steamer, 9d.

ditto return, 1s.; children return, 6d.

Fare, 1s. 6d. per ton; parcels under 200lbs., 6d.

31st March, 1866.

S H I P U L C O A T S - ALL ACCOUNTS against this

vessel must be rendered in duplicate by TUESDAY, 30th April, or they will be refused payment.

L O R K I N G , A L B A R D , and R O M E , Pitt-street.

C I R C U L A R , QUAY - H O L D I A Y S T E A M E R S .

Vacant berths may be exclusively engaged for THIS DAY 9.30 a.m. Any vessel using the Quay will be subject to charge. JOHN BELL, Manager.

Y A C H T F O R S A L E , twenty feet, safe, fast, English built. Price very moderate, will fit right with pair of sculls. T. W. FARRELL, 324, George-street.

F O R S A L E , A DINGY, with sails and paddles complete. Apply JAMES POTTER, Queen's Wharf.

F O R S A L E , the ketch NUMBA, in first class condition, ready for sea. T. MCAFREY, Victoria Wharf.

E N T O M O L O G I C A L SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES - THIS DAY being a Holiday the usual Monthly Meeting will be held.

G E R A R D K R E P P E R T , Secretary.

T O S Q U A T T E R S A N D O T H E R S .

H A R R I S O N and JONES (successors to Robert Forrester), No. 78, King-street, Sydney, Auctioneers and Agents for the Purchase or Sale of Estates, Fad and Stock, Stores and Produce.

A U S T R A L I A N M U T U A L P R O V I D E N T S O C I E T Y - T H E S E V E N T E E N T H A N N U A L M E E T I N G of members will be held at the Society's Principal Office, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY of APRIL next - immediately after the close of the Annual Meeting, to be held at 11 a.m. on the same day - for the transaction of business.

(1.) Of receiving and considering the Report of the Directors on the business of the Society for the past year.

(2.) Of electing two Directors in lieu of those who retire in terms of By-law No. 2, and one of whom is eligible for re-election.

(3.) Of electing an Auditor in lieu of Mr. E. Wren.

(4.) And for such other purposes as may in terms of the By-laws be brought before such meeting.

Dated at Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of March, 1866.

By order of the Board, ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

A U S T R A L I A N M U T U A L P R O V I D E N T S O C I E T Y - The following Members have given their consent to be candidates for the election of Directors in the Annual Meeting of the Society, to be held on MONDAY, the 23rd day of April next, viz. -

MR. SAMUEL LYONS, Esq., M.P.

MR. DONALD MCLEAN, Esq., M.L.A.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS, Esq.

JOHN POWELL, Esq.

JAMES POWELL, Esq., a candidate for the office of Director, vacated by the retirement of Mr. Edward Wren.

In terms of By-law XLII., members not present at the meeting may give their votes for the election of Directors, by writing on some paper equivalent to the ballot paper, in the form of a slip, and affixing thereto the name of the voter, and such paper so written, signed by the member for whom the same, must be sent to the Head Office of the Society, at Sydney, addressed to the Scrutineers, to the care of the Secretary.

Form referred to - POLICY NO.

R E S I D E N C E .

MEMBER OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY - NOTE - To fill the OFFICE of DIRECTOR or DIRECTORS, DATED THIS 24th day of March, 1866.

Dated at Sydney, this 24th day of March, 1866.

By order of the Board, ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

G E N E R A L P R O V I D E N T S O C I E T Y -

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ILLAWARRA S. N. C. - I beg to inform you that I am a candidate for re-election as a director of your company at the ensuing election in April next, and I trust that you will have the honour of placing my services again at your disposal.

ROBERT HAWORTH, Member.

WILL POSITIVELY SAIL ON TUESDAY, 10th APRIL, from SYDNEY FOR LONDON.

The superb deck saloons are for elegance, comfort, convenience and general arrangements unequalled by any other ship in the Australian Trade, and superior accommodations, second cabin, intermediate, and steerage.

An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

Wood received at Flood's Stores.

R A T E S O F P A S S A G E .

Beds, bedding, linens, and every requisite (excepting wines and spirits) supplied for £5 extra.

Third cabin ..... 25

Second cabin ..... 25

Intermediate cabin ..... 25

Steerage cabin ..... 15

Apply to Captain RICHARDS, on board, at Circular Quay, or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

EDWARD RAYNER, Trustee.

ROBERT W. NEWMAN, Trustee.

JOHN THOMAS, Manager.

ALEXANDER ALLEN, General Post Office, Brisbane.

S T E A M E R S F R O M S Y D N E Y T O L O N D O N .

To Families and Passengers for England.

The magnificent Black Ball auxiliary screw steamship G R E A T V I C T O R I A ,

1000 tons, 100-horse power indicated.

By order of the Board.

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An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

Wood received at Flood's Stores.

R A T E S O F P A S S A G E .

Saloon ..... 25

Intermediate cabin ..... 25

Second cabin ..... 25

Third cabin ..... 25

Steerage cabin ..... 15

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NEW  
BART INFANTICIDE CASE—MOTION  
IN ARREST OF JUDGMENT.  
COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER,  
JANUARY 24.  
(From the Times, January 25.)

SIR THOMAS HANSEN,  
President of the Law Court; Justice Mr. Justice Blackburn,  
Mr. Justice Mellor, and Mr. Justice Lush.  
WINDSOR v. THE QUEEN.

This was the part-head case of the woman under sentence of death for child-murder, and on behalf of the Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Mellor, and Mr. Justice Lush.

The facts as stated in the record, and which were set out fully yesterday, same, in substance, to this—that the two women, Winsor and Harris, were indicted jointly, and were put upon trial together at the last Spring Assizes for Devon. The jury were locked up for about 7 o'clock on Saturday night, and after a few minutes (the time of the commission-day for Cornwall being on the Monday) they declared they were not likely to agree, upon which they were discharged. The two women were brought up at the next assizes, when Winsor alone was put on her trial, and Harris being examined against her, she was convicted.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Hansen were for the Crown, and Mr. Foster and Mr. Finlason for the prisoner, who was brought up to day, as she was yesterday, on a habeas corpus to hear the case argued.

The argument of the prisoner's counsel occupied all day yesterday.

The Solicitor-General now addressed the Court on the part of the Crown, submitting that the proper posture of the trial, the trial Judge, &c., for the first trial, in determining under the circumstances that it was necessary and proper to discharge the jury, determined a question of fact, which he was competent to decide, and that his determination cannot be reviewed by writ of error; secondly, that it was for the Court to decide whether he was right or wrong in so doing; and thirdly, that it was the discharge of the jury, still their original discharge did not operate as a legal bar to the second trial though it might form the subject of a representation to the Crown, for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy—a question with which the Court were not concerned.

The Lord Chief Justice: If the discharge of the jury was wrong, it would not have been necessary to decide as to the second.

The Solicitor-General: No. And as to the first, all that appeared was that the jury had not been able to agree, but that the rest of the business was over, and that the judges had to go away to open the assizes in the next assizes. Now, in the case of Winsor, there was no authority for the prisoner to be tried again.

The Lord Chief Justice: Assuming it to be to a general proposition that the jury can be discharged if all the business of the assize was over, and that it had to go away to open the assizes in the next assizes, then that decision could not be reviewed.

Adverting to the statement from Lord Chief Justice Coke relied upon by the prisoner's counsel, that a jury once charged in a case of life and death could not be discharged, he said that if this could be taken as a definition of the rule of law it was incorrect or imperfect, as he submitted that it was not a definite rule of law, but merely a rule of practice, and even in view of this it was of great reason to suppose that it was incorrect, for in the Doctor and Student, a work prior in date to the time of Coke, the author appeared to be of opinion that a jury might be discharged.

There was a case in Anderson's Reports (temp. Elizabeth), in which a case of felony there was an imperfect verdict; the jury were directed to return again, and when they returned were discharged.

The Lord Chief Justice: This was not necessarily dis*nova iuris*, and stated, citing authorities, that the Courts had sat on Sunday.

Mr. Justice Blackburn: Unless it is to be taken with reference to the occurrence of Sunday.

The Solicitor-General: That raises another difficulty in this case. The Court in the case of Winsor, I say, the main fact of a *discrepancy* among the jury is not of itself sufficient to warrant the discharge, but that was all. The points which had arisen here were not decided. It was the last minute of Saturday night, and the jury declared that they could not agree and that it was not likely they could agree.

Mr. Justice Blackburn observed that the fact that Saturday night was not material. No doubt the learned Judge would not have held that the necessity was so imminent had it been on a Friday night.

The Lord Chief Justice: No doubt the case turns a good deal on that. In Comyn's Digest, title "Temp.", it was laid down that only ministerial acts done on Sunday, not acts which were judicial, and such like, the precise case of a verdict was not put, the entry of a ministerial act, which was the case nearest to verdict.

The Lord Chief Justice observed that the taking of a verdict must be a judicial act. It might be a verdict which could not be received being bad in law. It was true that in Parkin's case, in "Cartwright's Report," the Clerk Holt was stated to have laid it down that in criminal cases the jury could not be discharged, but in his brother's case that was quashed, Finlach's case (Foster's "Crown Law") had been cited, and there Foster laid it down that no general rule could be laid down which could govern all the multifarious cases which might arise in practice. The practice of discharging juries in criminal cases in the English-speaking countries had long existed, and was well established in America, and no one had ever questioned. The cases were therefore not reported, but some had been mentioned by Judges and counsel in recent cases, as, for instance, the case mentioned yesterday by Mr. Justice Mellor, which was a case of murder. The case of the King v. Shillibeer, with "Star Trials" (1862), was really in substance the present case. There was a second trial, the prisoner's counsel raised the point. He had the rule read under which the jury on the former trial had been discharged, because the other business was over, and the other Judges were about to leave the county, and the jury disagreed. Nevertheless, the man was tried again.

The Lord Chief Justice observed that the entry on the record there was hardly satisfactory, but the whole object of our jurisdiction was to get a unanimity of conviction, in which lay the whole of the moral force and weight of the verdict. The Solicitor-General said that it might be so, but there was no case of necessity; or as Mr. Justice Ede expressed it, of "need."

The Lord Chief Justice: The only difference between these words is that the one is Saxon and the other Latin, and I think my brother Ede was angularly happy in his choice of the equivalent Saxon expression.

The Solicitor-General then went on to the next head of his argument, that even if the discharge of the jury was wrong, it was no bar to a second trial. As he gave trial from whatever cause, was it not to be another trial? The only thing which earned a second trial was verdict followed by judgment. The only plea known to the law was either guilty or not guilty, or acquittal or conviction. There was no case in which the matter had been held ground of error, except Conway's case, on which he had already agreed. But if that resolution was carried upon the second, the Judges adopted a different rule. Not that there appears to have been any judicial decision upon the point, but the Judges appear upon consideration themselves to have laid down a rule that in criminal trials—all events, cases of felony—the jury should be discharged by the discretion of the Judge. But if that resolution was carried upon the first, it certainly was only for a limited time. It is impossible that the power of the Judge in the exercise of his discretion, and no exercise of a discretionary power has ever been made the subject of a Court of Error. That was the view taken by my brother Ede and by the late Mr. Justice Patten and by Sir John Coleridge in Newcomen's case, and it is the view clearly and unequivocally expressed by the Lord Chief Baron, by Sir John Hill, and by my brother Martin, the Attorney of Davison, in the Reports of Foster and Finlason.

They were all clearly of opinion that the exercise of discretion in such a matter as this is not a matter to be brought before a Court of Error. It is impossible that it can be a great offence, it is a matter for the Judge in the exercise of his discretion, and no exercise of a discretionary power has ever been made the subject of a Court of Error.

The Solicitor-General said that was so, no doubt; but he contended that a general principle was the same whatever might be the cause for which the first trial was deemed abortive.

The Lord Chief Justice: The only difference between these words is that the one is Saxon and the other Latin, and I think my brother Ede was angularly happy in his choice of the equivalent Saxon expression.

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The Lord Chief Justice: The only difference between these words is that the one is Saxon and the other Latin, and I think my brother Ede was angularly happy in his choice of the equivalent Saxon expression.

The Solicitor-General admitted that this was so, but he read various *dicta* of the Court in favour of his view.

Lord Denman then said, "Even assuming the discharge of the jury to be improper, it was not equivalent to acquittal." Mr. Justice (now Lord Chief Baron) then said, "Taking the rule as laid down by Blackstone—that a jury may be discharged in cases of necessity, the question is what is meant by necessity. I think it means, not absolute impossibility to avoid the discharge of the jury, but need in a very high degree; that is to say, for the judge to determine, nor do I think his decision can be overruled."

Then in Davison's case (2, Foster and Finlason's "Crown and Nisi Pris"), although that was a case of misdemeanour, there was a trial which led to a lawful conclusion by verdict.

The Lord Chief Justice: The Court rather gave the opinion that the jury were there seemed to ignore the distinction. Summing up his argument, the learned Solicitor-General said he had found no authority for the Court's position that the decision of a Judge on a matter of discretion could be reviewed in error. The Judge might have decided such a matter—as to the necessity for a discharge of the jury—

from their appearance and other matters which could hardly be stated and proved. How could the Court have all the minute circumstances which might materially affect the decision? But under no circumstances was an abortive trial bar to a second trial.

Hill said, "The preceding Judge is the sole arbiter of his trial." The preceding Judge, and his discretion cannot be reviewed, and he cited and adopted the judgment of Mr. Justice Crompton in the case of "Conway v. the Queen," which adopted the same view. All the reasoning pointed equally to felony, and any distinction between felony and misdemeanour upon this question was fallacious. There were many cases, however, in which he could be tried for capital felony and convicted of one not capital (as murder and manslaughter), or tried for felony and convicted of a misdeemeanour—in cases of trial for wounding with felonious intent, in which the jury might convict of the mere misdeemeanour of unlawfully wounding. The distinction, therefore, would be impracticable and the result of the trial would be the same.

He contended that the trial had been properly conducted, and he cited and adopted the judgment of Mr. Justice Crompton in the case of "Conway v. the Queen," which adopted the same view.

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The learned Solicitor-General then went on to cite the case of "Conway v. the Queen" (7, Irish Reports), in which the majority of the Court held in favour of the prisoner and Mr. Justice Crompton in the case of "Winsor v. the Queen," which adopted the same view.

The facts as stated in the record, and which were set out fully yesterday, same, in substance, to this—that the two women, Winsor and Harris, were indicted jointly, and were put upon trial together at the last Spring Assizes for Devon. The jury were locked up for about 7 o'clock on Saturday night, and after a few minutes (the commission-day for Cornwall being on the Monday) they declared they were not likely to agree, upon which they were discharged. The two women were brought up at the next assizes, when Winsor alone was put on her trial, and Harris being examined against her, she was convicted.

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NEW ZEALAND.

NOTES ON PASSING EVENTS.  
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Auckland, March 14th.

THE native difficulty at Tauranga remains still unsettled, but I have learnt some further particulars about it since my last, which throw a good deal of light on the business. When the Tauranga surrender was made, the natives of that place were in a sort of stunned condition, consequent upon the loss of nearly one-third of their fighting men at Te Ranga, where, it will be remembered, Colonel Greer made short work with them. They would have consented to anything just as readily as to the very mild terms actually insisted upon by the Government. The very fact, however, of our asking so little made them at once cast about in their minds for some way of getting out of the thing altogether. But they were not alone to blame. We have always been afflicted here by a class of people who, under cover of a great sympathy for the natives, take every possible means of getting something for themselves. The present Tauranga difficulty is the direct effect of this sort of thing, so far as I can make out.

When the Maoris were in the undecided state of mind which merely wished to repudiate the transactions which had followed on their submission, several of those who would be philanthropists went to them, and offered them considerable sums of money for choice pieces of the land they had surrendered or sold to the Government. Anywhere but in New Zealand, this would have been regarded as conduct deserving severe punishment; but here a man may be known to do things of this kind, and yet keep a seat in the Colonial Parliament. This, at all events, is the secret of the new view taken by the Tauranga natives of the land destruction, and it bids fair to be the cause of the destruction of the tribe in the end.

Sir George Grey, the Defence Minister, and the Superintendent of Auckland, proceed in the Eclipse, to Tauranga to have a final interview with the natives on the subject on Saturday next, when the question of peace or war at Tauranga will virtually be decided. The fact of the 6th Regiment having left the district will of course encourage the natives there to resist, under the impression that we are weak—they have not yet experienced any colonial campaigning, which may soon alter their views.

The Waikato question grows serious. It is not, however, one of peace or war, at least not of immediate peace or war, but of the mode in which some three thousand five hundred men, women, and children, are to be kept alive during the coming winter and spring. It must be understood that the men of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Waikato Regiments, many of whom were recruited in New South Wales, form the population of the Upper Waikato plain. They are scattered in settlements along the navigable part of the river at convenient distances from one another, and they have every cause to be satisfied with the land on which they have been located. The difficulty is that they have no food, and no means of getting it at all commensurate with their wants. In the 2nd regiment there are nearly 700 men with close on 300 women and children dependent upon them. In the 3rd the men number about 850, while in this case also there are about the same number of women and children to be fed by their efforts. But the worst case is that of the 4th regiment, a large proportion of whose members came from Sydney, and who are the most promising of all as settlers. There are scarcely 500 men in this regiment, while there are about 300 women and 750 children. These people are in distress already, owing to the fact that they were nominally placed on these lands fully a year ago, but being subject to continual drifts and parades could not possibly go upon them—sometimes at a distance—to grow any crops. The agreement was that a year's food was to be supplied by the Government after the men were placed upon these lands, and owing to this juggle, for it was no better, the rations are now stopped, while the cultivation has barely begun. The men are confident of success if they get but a chance, for the land is very fine, but everything looks like a very hard struggle for this winter. Without help, of course, the men would starve, for they are completely isolated. The nearest of the villages is at least sixty miles from the nearest settled district of the province, so that to remain on the land, and at the same time to work for any settler is as yet a simple impossibility. The worst of it is, that the danger against which the people were to prove our safeguard is not yet at an end. The rapid withdrawal of the troops cannot fail for a few months at least to give the natives a gleam of hope, and this gleam would inevitably light them back to their old lands in Waikato if they were left unoccupied. A sum of £20,000 is about to be expended by the Provincial Government in finding these people employment on the public works in their own districts, and if, very judiciously used, this may be enough to help them through the winter. The money will most likely be spent in works for draining some of the immense swamps, extending sometimes to more than one hundred thousand acres in extent, and easily drained into the rivers. If this can be done there is no doubt the thing will pay, as the swamps are the very finest of the lands.

The Provincial authorities are about using great energy to get the lands now handed over to them occupied as soon as possible by Europeans, able and willing to use them. Very liberal terms are, I understand, about to be offered to any one willing to expend capital in improving estates in the new territory. I suppose they will soon be made known in Australia, in the hope that some of your capitalists may be induced to give it a trial.

Things seem very quiet in the Wanganui district and at Taranaki, but there is every reason to expect more fighting so soon as the reduction of the troops makes itself felt in those districts. The first serious withdrawal of forces has now been made when the British brought up the other day between three and four hundred men of the 43rd Regiment for embarkation here. All the men who have gone hitherto have gone from the East Coast—the 70th from Napier and the East Coast; the 68th from Tauranga; the 65th from Auckland and Waikato,—have not affected the state of the force on the West coast. From all I hear, I am convinced that much yet remains to be done there before any settled peace can be obtained.

The Auckland Provincial Council has nearly finished its session, and perhaps the most interesting part of its proceedings has been the strongly expressed wish that the Superintendent would take steps at once to develop in whatever way seems best the coal at the Bay of Islands. The Wanganui coal is coming into the market, and greatly improves in quality. I hear that a contract is about to be made for its supply to her Majesty's fleet, but the public wish is to develop our wealth in this direction,

so as to get the coal supply for New Zealand into our own hands.

By the barque *Bella Mary*, Captain Copping, we have Auckland papers to the 22nd of March, from the *Advertiser* of Christchurch, to the effect that he might be impeached if he did not use the utmost care in conciliating the radical element of the country. This, however, had no visible effect upon the conduct of the President. He pursued the even tenor of his way, till it may be said, he has gained the confidence of the mass of the people of America. The fact that he has been denounced by secessionists, ultra-secessionists, and by the unreasonably radical elements of the North, shows that he has been the tool of no extreme clique, but that he has done his duty to the Union and to the Free States, and to the slaves—in fact, indeed, it would be strange had he not—but it must be admitted by the most unreasonable of both extremes, that a steady improvement has taken place in the affairs of the South. From a condition of utter confusion, State governments have been established, and but few secessions have held in abeyance, and but few secessions have been committed for some nine months since the dismemberment of the war, and there seems no doubt but that the majority of the inhabitants of the Southern States desire to re-establish the Union. The President has required, in permitting reorganisation, the repudiation of indebtedness while in a state of rebellion, and the enfranchisement of the slaves. The circle of the Union with a fixed and unalterable centre, is now, I hope, coming into existence.

There is no doubt but he has laboured in good faith to tranquillise the country as speedily as possible, and that his conduct as a whole has met with the approval of the people. That he has been annoyed by the radical elements in Congress, is quite probable.

He has, however, done his duty to the Union.

With the arrival of the 17th from the Camp, Te Pa, the correspondent of the *Southern Cross* says—it is now some weeks past since I wrote what is going on in this favour, and the management of the Southern States. There are important subjects here which have been overlooked. There have been no trials of rebels, and there is a slight patch of thin mounds and upknaps; whereas, had justice been afforded by Government at the cessation of hostilities, it would have been a field of battle, and the heap of the dead would be a mountain. It is not my province, nor is it my inclination to again open that vexed and contentious question—the 50,000 confiscated acres, and the 115,000 acres which were purchased, and for which £100,000 was paid as a deposit, to be returned to the Southern States.

These important subjects have been the theme of discussion at a meeting which has just been held at Motohua, an island situated at the western end of Tauranga, where have gathered together the delegates from the various tribes, who are residing in the mountains, and who dare not make their appearance in the vicinity of the camp, but who, on this all-important subject, declared it prudent to throw in their influence and weight on the side of the Government.

The result of this meeting was that the Governor, William Thompson, sent word, in answer to an invitation, that he will not come down to Tauranga, unless Sir George Grey. He will, he says, meet the Governor in Waikato.

From the New York Correspondent's letter of the 20th, dated January 26th, we quote the following:

"The 'STRUCTURE'—The Provost Marshal-General at Washington made a statement which shows that there was on hand, February 4, 1864, 7,430,035 dollars, in specie which were received from the South, and 10,438,429 dollars from the Northern States. The amount received from the Southern States in the estimation of some persons, but that he has been unable to ascertain, was £100,000. This will be hereafter a difference of opinion in reference to various questions which are likely to develop in the course of the war, and which will be the object of the President, if we understand it, is not to cause difficulties by anticipating them, by legislating so as to set the people to quarrelling when there is no necessity."

From the *New York Tribune* of the 20th, we quote the following:

"The PRESIDENT ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—Washington, January 20th.—The following is the substance of the conversation which took place, to-day between the President and a Senator not named. The President said he doubted the propriety at this time of making any further amendments to the Constitution. The propositions to amend it, he believed, as numerous as they were, were not to meet with the assent of the people. All this, in his opinion, had a tendency to detract from the Constitution, and to impair the dignity and prestige attached to it. In some amendments are included, he said, which, if adopted, would be injurious to the country. The Senate, he said, had passed a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States, and the House had passed a bill to prohibit the importation of negroes into the United States. The former was to be submitted to the Senate, and the latter to the House. 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## INTERESTED REPRESENTATION.

(From the *Melbourne Age*, March 23.)

A CONSTITUTIONAL question of some importance has recently occupied the attention of the Legislature, both in New South Wales and in South Australia. As it is quite possible that it may also come up for discussion here, it seems desirable that the public should have a clear idea of what it is all about. How far are squatters entitled to take part in parliamentary proceedings, in the issue of which they are peculiarly interested? On the one hand, as members of the Legislature, they may urge that their pecuniary interest in public questions is not a matter of which public cognizance can be taken. They hold their seats by the choice of the people, and as the representatives of the people, and it is to be presumed that, in electing them, their constituents had technical objections that might be raised against them. On the other hand, it is a maxim of parliamentary government that impartiality and disinterestedness must characterise all Parliamentary proceedings; and, consequently, that no member of the Legislature holds a seat in the Legislature who is not in a position to act impartially and disinterestedly. The whole theory of constitutional government would be undermined if members of Parliament, notoriously influenced by personal considerations, were allowed to transact the business of the country. No confidence could be felt in such an administration of affairs. Every transaction of the Legislature from the highest to the lowest, would be liable to be questioned, and it would be impossible to avoid distrust. Corruption and dishonesty would be imputed at every stage. Men would never cease to inquire into the circumstances attending every vote; and they would never cease to him at some disgracable motive as being directly or indirectly connected with it.

This is not an exaggeration of the case, is amply proved by the history of representative government in the mother country. The Government conducted by Sir Robert Walpole, for instance, was a Government based on bribery, and one in which the British public never placed the slightest confidence. There was no one so ignorant as not to know that a majority could be obtained on any question, however unpopular, or however unjust it might be. The only difficulty was in getting sufficient numbers. The large sum annually drawn from the Treasury, and expended on the "secret service" of the country, form the most emphatic comment on the history of the times. A caricature by Gillray represented a member of the House of Commons descending a pair of back stairs, with a load of gold in his hands, which sovereigns were dropping rapidly on the stairs. Sir John St. George, public estimator of parliamentary government, in later times, the necessity for avoiding suspensions of this kind has led to a better state of affairs. It is now an established principle that no one can sit in Parliament unless he is free to act according to his own conscience. No one can sit in Parliament while holding an office in a port of the Government. It is questionable whether a barrister can accept a brief to prosecute for the Crown, if he happens to be a representative of the people. The general opinion is that he cannot. An extreme case of this kind strongly illustrates the tendency of public thought on the question at issue. It is an absurdity to suppose that a barrister could not hold an occasional brief for the Crown without becoming politically corrupted. The law, however, does not allow a barrister to do what that would imply. At the same time, it makes little difference, so far as the principle is concerned, whether the temptation is a casual brief for five guineas, or a cheque for five hundred guineas.

The question, however, is whether a barrister could not hold a brief for the Crown without becoming politically corrupted. The law, however, does not allow a barrister to do what that would imply. At the same time, it makes little difference, so far as the principle is concerned, whether the temptation is a casual brief for five guineas, or a cheque for five hundred guineas. The question is not how much it will take to corrupt a man, but whether it is right that any representative should incur the suspicion of corruption. It might be urged, perhaps, that there would be no great danger in allowing occupiers of public offices to hold seats in Parliament. It might be urged that it is better to have a Parliament composed of men who are comfortably provided for than a Parliament composed of men in danger of starvation. But the reply is the same as before. It would never do to impeach a barrister. And, consequently, if a second Andries were to arise among us, he would be cast out from the doors of the Assembly, even if he were the most popular man of his time, and his position in the public service were no higher than that of a tarskay.

The constitutional state of the matter being thus clear, it is not difficult to form an opinion on the case before us. The position of squatters in our Australian Assemblies can only be regarded as an anomaly. It is repugnant to the whole theory of our Government, that a violation of a doctrine which has been more forcibly argued than any other, should be committed by the hand of a man of the most depraved mind. For while, on the one hand, we will not allow a barrister to accept a brief without expressing our objections to it, we allow a squatter, paying a pittance rent for thousands of acres, to vote and speak as freely and directly as a dry season affects his wool.

What can I say? Take the case of Mr. Fortescue, who has now been removed from his position in New South Wales. There we find that a late Government—a "Free Selection Government," as it was once called—proclaimed reserves on squatters to an extent which operated as an annihilation of free selection. We have seen the paper mills of the Walthamstow Paper Mills is stated to have had a great share in the misery of this discovery; and Mr. Mark, the British Consul at Malaga, has drawn up an interesting report on the subject, which has lately been made public in the commercial reports.

This grain is the produce of waste lands; it requires no expense in cultivation and little in collecting. It is being propagated from the root stocks, which are now in general and widespread throughout the district, and improves by a regular growth of itself, and improves by a regular gathering if plucked with sufficient care. Mr. Mark has devoted great care in his endeavours to ascertain the climate and soil which are favourable to the development of the plant; and it appears that the Atocha requires a decidedly hot and dry climate.

—The greatest quantity is shipped from the provinces of Almeria and Málaga; but it is found, though in abundance, in all the southern provinces of Spain.

It is also very plentiful in some parts of the opposite coast of Africa, and shipments are made from England.

What are they who on such evidence sent him to death?

(From the *Times*, January 25.)

Of the evidence produced, our readers will be able to judge for themselves. It is impossible, however, not to come to the conclusion that, if there be nothing more forthcoming than has been reported, there is no sufficient proof of Gordon's guilt. It is said that there were other documents before the Court, which were not read aloud; but certainly the evidence, both oral and written, which we have in our possession, does not give convincing proof that Gordon instigated the attack on the Court-house. What was proved, if we believe the witnesses, was in substance this:—That Gordon had made a violent speech, in which he had threatened to burn down the city, and had been received with a shout of "Long live the Queen!"

He had, however, been plainly given to understand that his conduct in the matter did him no credit, and that neither the House nor the country would respect an inquiry conducted by men whose interests were involved in the dispute. In particular, Mr. Hay, the late Speaker, a gentleman largely interested in squatters, and whose name had been placed in the committee, expressed his opinion in very decided terms. He regretted that his name might be struck out of the list, but it was retained in deference to his high character and eminent ability. He then stated that he had resolved not to act, and that he had taken steps to procure a substitute; adding that, in his opinion, "if persons of the requisite experience could not be found, the existing members of the committee, whatever their views on the subject, should be retained." The point was argued still more distinctly in South Australia. A debate took place on the subject. The Speaker requested time to consider, and then pronounced his deliberate opinion. "In an elaborate judgment, which exhausted the whole subject, he decided against the claims of interested voters as opposed to the spirit of the strictest impartiality. He assured the House that his views of the justice or the injustice of the review had been based on a foundation of pure reason, undisturbed by self-interest, and unclouded with passion. Mr. Fortescue, however, was plainly given to understand that his conduct in the matter did him no credit, and that neither the House nor the country would respect an inquiry conducted by men whose interests were involved in the dispute. In particular, Mr. Hay, the late Speaker, a gentleman largely interested in squatters, and whose name had been placed in the committee, expressed his opinion in very decided terms. He regretted that his name might be struck out of the list, but it was retained in deference to his high character and eminent ability. He then stated that he had resolved not to act, and that he had taken steps to procure a substitute; adding that, in his opinion, "if persons of the requisite experience could not be found, the existing members of the committee, whatever their views on the subject, should be retained."

Mr. Mark anticipates that even at its present testiment, the entire cause of the witness, and yet, we cannot attach much weight to it. It is that of an ignorant black man, probably a slaveholder follower of Bogie, and in cross-examination the witness declares that the conversation which he heard took place as long back as June or July. It appears that Gordon did attend a meeting about the time mentioned, and it is quite possible that he was present; but, as far as we can learn, he had no connection with the party in which Gordon expressed himself with his usual serenity. But we cannot suppose that he said "all die." This is much more likely to be the version which a number of ignorant negroes would in their subsequent gatherings give to the loose reports of the Radical orator. The Radical orator, however, was very powerful, and having the Ministry on their side, succeeded in carrying a motion condemning the Speaker's decision. Great interest was felt in the discussion, as well out of the House as in it; and from the tone of the Press, it may be inferred that the public in South Australia is not likely to leave the matter altogether in the hands of political squatters.

We consider that, on the facts, the spirit of our speakers, feeling as they do, on the one hand, that the spirit of the country is not inclined to submit to legislation which is either dictated or influenced by the personal interests of those who take part in it; and, on the other, that so serious an anomaly in our constitutional practice as that which we have pointed out cannot continue to exist without reflecting ridicule on our institutions, if not entailing injury on our interests.

THE TRIAL OF G. W. GORDON AT MORANT BAY.

(From the *Daily News*, January 25.)

The public has now before it, for the first time, the evidence of the British subjects who, three months ago, convicted, and on which he suffered death as a traitor in a British colony within three weeks' sail of our shores. It comes in the shape of notes taken by a reporter in the employment of the *Colonial Standard*, a perfectly loyal paper, published at Kingston, the accuracy of whose account of the trial, as far as the authorship of the "rebel" is concerned, has been publicly certified by the valuing powers themselves. This paper, at the time of the trial, announced that its reporter had made full notes, but that it was forbidden as yet to publish them. And as notes were also made for the Government, which we know from the despatches were forwarded to Mr. Eyre, we will doubtless see the transmission of his notes at home, it is in the power of the Colonial Office immediately to rectify any error or omission which may exist in the private report. Till this is done, we must, of course assume its accuracy.

Yet if the character of the whole proceeding had not prepared us to expect defiance of every rule of justice, we might well have doubted this account of the evidence, which a fellow-countryman was condemned and executed to be some insane burlesque of the forms of a court.

But there is scarcely a title of evidence adduced

against the late G. W. Gordon at his mock court-martial which does not violate one or other of the elementary rules of fair dealing and fair inquiry into the truth. The second witness called, James Gordon, tells the court that "M'Laren went up the valley, and says that 'G. W. Gordon says that they must hold a meeting because he wants to gather up men, and that he (Gordon) sent a letter to the Queen'; and if no answer came, he would go himself to the Queen." Once again, indeed, as members of the Legislature, they may urge that their pecuniary interest in public questions is not a matter of which public cognizance can be taken. They hold their seats by the choice of the people, and as the representatives of the people, and it is to be presumed that, in electing them, their constituents had a similar technical objection that might be raised against them. On the other hand, it is a maxim of parliamentary government that impartiality and disinterestedness must characterise all Parliamentary proceedings; and, consequently, that no member of the Legislature holds a seat in the Legislature who is not in a position to act impartially and disinterestedly. The whole theory of constitutional government would be undermined if members of Parliament, notoriously influenced by personal considerations, were allowed to transact the business of the country. No confidence could be felt in such an administration of affairs. Every transaction of the Legislature from the highest to the lowest, would be liable to be questioned, and it would be impossible to avoid distrust. Corruption and dishonesty would be imputed at every stage. Men would never cease to inquire into the circumstances attending every vote; and they would never cease to him at some disgracable motive as being directly or indirectly connected with it.

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Only one of the witnesses gave evidence to which an English magistrate would listen. John Anderson, marked as a "rebel," as indeed were all the rest, and therefore testifying with the halter round their necks, deposed, "I heard G. W. Gordon say to the Minotaur, 'They are going to hold a meeting, and if we don't get the best men, they must all die.' We might have expected an instant execution by the 'they' who are first spoken of as going to meet, and then as doomed to conditional death. The words, whatever their meaning, were spoken in June or July, at the time of the Underhill meetings of the peasantry, and the death of the peasantry by starvation." If they did not get the back Minotaur, they would be in a position of greater meaning than the death of their rulers type. But, in truth, even if all the other heads evidence were admissible, it would amount to nothing more specific. There is a deposition about a letter saying there will be war; another about a speech, in which the negro reporter attributed to Gordon a rigmarole of denunciation of the Governor, of the masters for paying for their slaves by working them, of the masters for threatening to pull down their houses; and after all this perfectly loyal and legal, it is not very coherent exhortation, there came the words, "Do as they do at Hay"—whether in Sabbath observance or massacre does not appear. These are absolutely all the words which could be even tortured into criminal infidelity, and the death of the peasantry, not perished by the halter-wretches, who, in fact, got the gallows, and subject to no test of oral examination, reported their utterance. But the documentary evidence was relied on by the prosecution as conclusive. And, what did it consist of? Of a bundle of forms printed in blank for calling a Liverpool pilot, the Scorpion and Wyvern, Captain Coles says—

"If the improvements proposed by Captains Cornwall and Burgoine for these two little vessels are completed, we shall possess two of the most formidable and comfortable sea-going iron-clads in the world, considering their tonnage and light draught of water. The speed, however, has not yet been obtained, the Admiralty not having enabled Captain Coles to carry out his own plan of construction for a turret ship, but on the broadside, entailing one on each side, you cannot do with less than sixty feet beam, and as high speed can only be obtained by a certain proportion of length to beam, you then, as in the case of the Minotaur, must have a vessel 400 feet long and 6000 tons burthen to attain the speed of 15 f.p.m. The hull of the Minotaur, you need to lengthen them only thirty-eight feet; but, mark, their beam is sufficient to work turrets carrying 6000 pounds. Fancy, then, a vessel only 260 feet long carrying four 6000-pounders against these mounted, carrying only two 12-ton guns of a side."

Of two vessels purchased into the navy from a Liverpool shipwright, the Scorpion and Wyvern, Captain Coles says—

"If the improvements proposed by Captains Cornwall and Burgoine for these two little vessels are completed, we shall possess two of the most formidable and comfortable sea-going iron-clads in the world, considering their tonnage and light draught of water.

Again, referring to the minimum tonnage, it must be observed that the vessels are under 1900 tons, drawing only 10 feet 4 inches water, with an offensive broadside of 400 pounds, and a maximum of 27 feet draught of water, but only carrying four, or a broadside of two, 300-pounders, besides her smaller guns. I feel confident that if either of these little vessels with their present armament (entirely, both V.C.'s) and their crews of 100 men, all told, could not be equal to a Minotaur with her 700 men, they would not hesitate to engage her, and if in a seaway with a certainty of making the Minotaur haul down her colours or sinking her."

Examiner.

ESPARTE GRASS.

THE important position which the lately discovered accident of petroleum has rapidly taken in commerce is very interesting in itself, as suggesting how quickly the discovery of any new principle of motion would exert a powerful influence on the progress of the mechanical industry. Another discovery has lately been made, which, though of less importance than that of petroleum, is still so interesting in character, and as useful as regards an important article of manufacture, that we think our readers will be glad to receive the following information on the subject.

We allude to the discovery lately made of the capability of the Atocha, or, as it is called in Spain, the "Atocha," to burn oil instead of coal, and the Minotaur of 6000 tons, 27 feet draught of water, but only carrying four, or a broadside of two, 300-pounders, besides her smaller guns. I feel confident that if either of these little vessels with their present armament (entirely, both V.C.'s) and their crews of 100 men, all told, could not be equal to a Minotaur with her 700 men, they would not hesitate to engage her, and if in a seaway with a certainty of making the Minotaur haul down her colours or sinking her."

Again, referring to the minimum tonnage, it must be observed that the vessels are under 1900 tons, drawing only 10 feet 4 inches water, with an offensive broadside of 400 pounds, and a maximum of 27 feet draught of water, but only carrying four, or a broadside of two, 300-pounders, besides her smaller guns. I feel confident that if either of these little vessels with their present armament (entirely, both V.C.'s) and their crews of 100 men, all told, could not be equal to a Minotaur with her 700 men, they would not hesitate to engage her, and if in a seaway with a certainty of making the Minotaur haul down her colours or sinking her."

Examiner.

Department of Public Works.

Sydney, 29th March, 1866.

TENDER FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.

Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see *Government Gazette*, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6 at 2½d; T in triangle, 2½d; 10 over halfpence, 1s 6d; 10s 6d; 10s 10d; 10s 12d; 10s 14d; 10s 16d; 10s 18d; 10s 20d; 10s 22d; 10s 24d; 10s 26d; 10s 28d; 10s 30d; 10s 32d; 10s 34d; 10s 36d; 10s 38d; 10s 40d; 10s 42d; 10s 44d; 10s 46d; 10s 48d; 10s 50d; 10s 52d; 10s 54d; 10s 56d; 10s 58d; 10s 60d; 10s 62d; 10s 64d; 10s 66d; 10s 68d; 10s 70d; 10s 72d; 10s 74d; 10s 76d; 10s 78d; 10s 80d; 10s 82d; 10s 84d; 10s 86d; 10s 88d; 10s 90d; 10s 92d; 10s 94d; 10s 96d; 10s 98d; 10s 100d; 10s 102d; 10s 104d; 10s 106d; 10s 108d; 10s 110d; 10s 112d; 10s 114d; 10s 116d; 10s 118d; 10s 120d; 10s 122d; 10s 124d; 10s 126d; 10s 128d; 10s 130d; 10s 132d; 10s 134d; 10s 136d; 10s 138d; 10s 140d; 10s 142d; 10s 144d; 10s 146d; 10s 148d; 10s 150d; 10s 152d; 10s 154d; 10s 156d; 10s 158d; 10s 160d; 10s 162d; 10s 164d; 10s 166d; 10s 168d; 10s 170d; 10s 172d; 10s 174d; 10s 176d; 10s 178d; 10s 180d; 10s 182d; 10s 184d; 10s 186d; 10s 188d; 10s 190d; 10s 192d; 10s 194d; 10s 196d; 10s 198d; 10s 200d; 10s 202d; 10s 204d; 10s 206d; 10s 208d; 10s 210d; 10s 212d; 10s 214d; 10s 216d; 10s 218d; 10s 220d; 10s 222d; 10s 224d; 10s 226d; 10s 228d; 10s 230d; 10s 232d; 10s 234d; 10s 236d; 10s 238d; 10s 240d; 10s 242d; 10s 244d; 10s 246d; 10s 248d; 10s 250d; 10s 252d; 10s 254d; 10s 256d; 10s 258d; 10s 260d; 10s 262d; 10s 264d; 10s 266d; 10s 268d; 10s 270d; 10s 272d; 10s 274d; 10s 276d; 10s 278d; 10s 280d; 10s 282d; 10s 284d; 10s 28

**HONEY**, very superior, 4d and 4½d per lb., in small lots. J. SIMMONDS, Produce Agent, Bassett-st.  
**MALDON ISLAND GUANO**.—The most suitable Manure for Mists and Root Crop.—A pure guano (guano-powder) and all information may be obtained at the stores, Wall's Wharf, Pitt-street; or of WILLIS MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

**GUANO**.—Anglo-Australian Guano Company's (limited) PHOSPHO-GUANO, £5 a ton, including bag. Small bags may be obtained at 8s each. RANEGILL NOTT, Agent, 477, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

**BONDED ST** for SALE, at the following rates:—  
No. 1, £6 per ton *[Without bags]*  
No. 2, £5 ditto  
Plywood Bone and Saw Mills—offices, 32, Hunter-street. 15th March.

**G**OAT for SALE; has just kidding. Apply No. 87, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

**CITY MANSION AND GROUNDS**, a large, modern, three-story, first-class, elegant City Mansions, HERKINBROWNE, Macdonald-street, Darlington; together with about three acres and a half of highly improved grounds. Terms, 15 per cent. cash; residue on the property at 6 per cent. Title under Torrens' Act.

For fuller particulars apply to WALTER LAMB, Esq., Greenknowe; or to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street, from whom also cards to view may be obtained.

**ASSEMBLY ROOMS and RESIDENCE**, Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street.

Suitable for a CHURCH or SCHOOL, or HOTEL, or ASSEMBLY ROOMS, BURGESS or GOD FELLOWS HALL, PRIVATE HOTEL or BOARDING HOUSE, &c.

Large PUBLIC ROOM, 60 x 25, with large room below, together with Family Residence adjoining containing 6 rooms, kitchen, and a number of small cloak or room doors.

This extensive, well-situated property, well known as Clark's Residence and Assembly Rooms, is for private SALE, or for LEASE, by months, by order of the mortgagees. Full particulars, apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

**F O R S A L E**, at COLLARoy.—1600 mafers over 1000 old ditto 2000 full-mouthed 3000.

Apply to FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Sydney; or to ROWLAND J. TRAILL, Collaroy.

**I**NOR SALE-STATION in Marmurra-burra district, with 3000 sheep and 2000 cattle; in Wellington district, with 6700 sheep and 300 cattle, and in Bligh district, several lots of well-bred ewes and wethers. Stations and runs in various parts of Queensland. ALEXANDER THOMSON, No. 1, Pitt-street (next Martindale Provident Society).

**F O R S A L E**, the Lease and Goodwill of an established UPHOLSTERY and FURNITURE BUSINESS.

An excellent opportunity for any one with £300 capital. U. F. E. HERALD OFFICE, N. B.—None but principals apply.

**T**O MARKET GARDENERS and OTHERS.—For sale, 1000 ft. of 61 acres, a considerable portion of which is valuable fruit-growing land, Paterson Swan, Botany Bay. Two acres have been cleared and planted with fruit trees. The improvements consist of a five-roomed COTTAGE, stable, &c. &c. For terms apply to Mr. J. R. TEEVEE, 300, George-street.

**H**ARRISON and JONES (late R. Forbes), Auctioneers, Station Agents, 78, King-street, Sydney, have for SALE.

**N E W ENGLAND**.—Splendid cattle station, advantageously situated, abundance of grass and water, situated in various parts of Queensland. ALEXANDER THOMSON, No. 1, Pitt-street (next Martindale Provident Society).

**D**ALLING DOWNS.—Three blocks, with 13,000 sheep, 400 cattle.

**N**OGOA RIVER.—Forty-five miles frontage coastline country in Queensland, stocked or unstocked.

**MARANOA DISTRICT**.—Magnificent fattening property with 3000 sheep and 2000 cattle, and 2000 acres.

**MARANOA DISTRICT**.—Ten blocks very superior sheep country, with 11,500 sheep, 1000 cattle.

**LEICHARDT DISTRICT**.—Eight blocks of country, with 10,000 sheep.

**LEICHARDT DISTRICT**.—Six blocks fine country, with 3000 sheep.

**WARREGO RIVER**.—Nineteen blocks of the finest water country in Queensland; all frontage blocks, with 2000 sheep and 2000 cattle.

**NEW BEGINNERS**.—All sorts of properties for SALE, with small number of sheep or cattle.

STORE STOCK! STORE STOCK!

**CATTLE**—500 mixed acres, 9 months to 2 years. New 3000 mixed, 2 to 7, ditto 600 to 800 bullocks, 2 to 7, near Brassa 1000 bullocks, 2 to 4 years, near Bourke 1000 sheep, 2 to 7 years, ditto 4000 bullocks, 2 to 4 years, payed cover, Darling Downs 1 to 7 years.

**SHEEP**—1200 wethers, New England 2500 ewes, full mouthed, ditto.

1000 wethers, New England 1000 wethers, ditto 4000 wethers on the Darling Downs.

10000 wethers, 5 and 5 years, Darling Downs.

Parties requiring information relative to the above, or on any other point connected with the business, are invited to communicate with HARRISON and JONES, by post, when an immediate answer will be transmitted.

**D**ISTANT 75 MILES FROM BUCKHAMPTON.—For SALE, THE STATION known as Nundubmerne, in the Leichhardt, Queensland, comprising two blocks of country, consisting of open but stony and ironbark red soil and some black soil, with 10,000 sheep and 1000 cattle. The improvements for the working of the station.

The Nundubmerne Run has a frontage of seven miles to the McNamee River, and situated on the new Peak Downs Road, leading to the survey line of railway to Springton, which is about 12 miles from the station, which will afford an excellent market for fat stock. The station is capable of grazing from 10,000 to 12,000 sheep.

With the station will be sold 3300 sheep, more or less, warranted to be never diseased, &c.

5 years .. 200 3 years .. 200 4 years .. 450 5 years .. 450

1400 to lamb in July 1900

Wethers, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years 770 Rams .. 30

2500, more or less.

Stores, working stock, and all other implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

MR. C. J. CLARKE, Clarence-street; and WILLIAM R. CO. and CO., Pitt-street.

**N**EW ZEALAND, PROVINCE OF MARLBOROUGH, FOR POSITION OF CHIEF PURCHASER AND SALESMAN.—Apply for the Private Purchase and Sale of Horses, &c.,—privately engaged as Manager of the Hon. R. I. C. S. ships,—it is proposed to buy HORSES and FOALS, and fit up ships with all required for the perfect conveyance of stock to India or other ports.

In the years 1845-6, he had the entire superintendence of shipping for the above company upwards of 5000 horses to the eastward ports from Australia—a service which he performed with great satisfaction to the company, and which he trusts will be considered a sufficient guarantee of his competence and skill in making the necessary arrangements for ensuring the landing of horses at their destination in good condition.

He will be found strictly moderate in his charges, and attentive to all communications by applying to 428, George-street, near the Royal Hotel; or 100, Pitt-street, Church-hill.

N.B.—Horses examined as to age and soundness.

**S ALES BY AUCTION.**

**G**M. PITTS has received instructions from Mr. Benjamin Richards to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 5th April, at Mr. John Fullerton's, 11, Pitt-street, New South Wales.

200 head of prime fat cattle, ditto.

The noted E.P.V. brand.

**S**trong Upstanding Cattle and Filles.

**M**R. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. R. Campbell to sell by auction, at the Campden Sale Yards, TO-MORROW, at 2 o'clock p.m.

36 head upstanding cattle and filies, some of them broken to saddle and others to harness.

SALES BY AUCTION.

**G**M. PITTS has received instructions from Mr. Benjamin Richards to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1866, at 11.

150 cases pint glasses

25 ditto quart glasses

25 ditto pint jugs

25 ditto pint jugs

25 ditto bottles fruit

25 ditto bottles

## THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

(Limited)  
Head Office, Melbourne.  
To be Incorporated under the Company's Statute, 1864.  
Limiting the Liability of Shareholders to the extent of their Capital—£500,000 (with power to increase to £1,000,000),  
In 50,000 shares of £10 each.  
The First Issue not to exceed 25,000 shares.  
Deposit—10s. per share on Application, and 8s. on Acceptance.

No call to exceed 1s. per share, to be made at intervals of not less than three months, due notice of such call to be given to shareholders.

CHAIRMAN.—Gideon Scott Lang, Esq., St. Kilda.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Buckley and Dunn, Melbourne; W. A. Brodrick, Esq., J.P. (Moorloung, Riverine District) Bright; Thomas Cherry, Esq. (Morning Star), Wood's Point James Copeland, Esq. (Messrs. MacArthur, Sherrard, and Co., Melbourne); John Mackenzie, Esq. (Messrs. Mitchell and Bonniss), Lower Swan, Merchant, Melbourne; John Mackenzie, Esq., J.P. (Collins-street), Melbourne; Thomas Mitchell, Esq. (Messrs. Mitchell and Bonniss), Melbourne; Mr. G. Brown and Co., Pitt-street, N. S. W.; St. Kilda; Mr. E. D. Wilkie, M.L.C., Melbourne; Mr. Benjamin Williams, Esq., St. Kilda. (With power to add to their number.)

SOLICITORS.—John Hughes Clayton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

The Colonial Bank of Australasia.

Messrs. William Clarke and Sons, No. 86, Elizabeth street.

Messrs. Gavin G. Brown and Co., Hall of Commerce.

SECRETARY.—James Napier, Esq.

Temporary Office, 22, Collins-street West.

AUTHORIZED PROSPECTUS.

The Committee of the Bank of Australasia, appointed specially for the purpose of advertising and managing its accommodation to large and important classes of the community, whose claims for assistance and whose business position entitle them to a much larger share of credit than has heretofore been given by existing banking institutions, to these classes, namely the mercantile firms, manufacturers, traders, bankers, and other providers it will be the particular aim of this institution to afford timely and suitable accommodation.

The bank will introduce the system of Cash Credit on the Scotch principle.

The memorandum and articles of association can be inspected at the temporary office of the Company, 22, Collins-street West.

Subscription shares are to be made in the following forms, either through the bankers—Messrs. WILLIAM CLARKE AND SONS, No. 86, Elizabeth street, Melbourne, and Messrs. G. BROWN and CO., Pitt-street, N. S. W., or through the Secretary or the Directors of the Company, who will also, prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained.

Application for shares may be made through the undersigned, from whom prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained.

LENNEN and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-street.

London and Liverpool INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Chief Offices—73 and 74, King William-street, London.

CAPITALS.

Fire—£1,000,000. Life—£100,000.

With powers to increase.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. A. MacKenzie, George Wigram Allen, Esq.

George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. John Frazer, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

A. H. Macarthur, Esq. Dr. J. C. Macleod, Esq.

F.M.C.S.

G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.

Fire Rates, ONLY on APPLICATION AT OFFICE.

OFFICE SETLED IN COLONY IMMEDIATELY.

AFTER ARRIVAL.

Life Policies subject to SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.

Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £1,000,000.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MACHINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Chief Office, 25, Cornhill, London.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

Paid up £1,000,000.

The undersigned are the sole Agents of the Company at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, London, Cape, India, or China.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

Sydney Office, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Unlimited Liability.)

Capital, £100,000.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman.

William G. Walker, Esq.

Henry Mori, Esq.

AGENTS.

London—Messrs. R. and F. Toft and Mert, 166, Fenchurch-street.

Brisbane—Mr. J. and G. Harris.

Newcastle—Captain Charles Robertson.

MARINE SURVEYOR—Captain James Malcom.

N.B.—Time risks on ships, with particular average taken, subject to special arrangement.

Fire Risks, Premiums, &c., granted in triplicate, payable in London on demand if required.

A Table of the Rates of Premium can be obtained at the Company's Office, Lyons-buildings, George-street.

SAMUEL H. SMITH, Manager.

TRAST and AGENCY COMPANY of AUSTRALIA.

(Asia.)

Capital, £100,000.

ADVANCES MADE.

on PASTORAL SECURITIES, FREEHOLD ESTATES, &c.

Solicitors—Messrs. Parker and Hollis.

BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne, Managing Agents for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

S YDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY FOR FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Incorporated at ACTON, 18 Vict., 1855.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £200,000;

PAID UP, £50,000.

With unlimited liability of shareholders.

DIRECTORS.

M. E. Morris, Esq., Chairman.

T. C. Brullet, Esq., Vice-chairman.

J. F. Josephson, Esq., M.L.A.

James R. Fairfax, Esq.

William Weller, Esq.

John Brewster, Esq.

SURVEYOR:

James Hines, Esq.

MARINE SURVEYOR:

Captain James Malcolm.

Joseph Dyer, Secretary.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of SYDNEY.

Capital, £200,000.

Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:

J. B. Rundell, Esq., Chairman.

John Biny, Esq., Hon. Sec., M.L.C.

R. T. Moodie, Esq.

AGENTS in LONDON:

Messrs. Morris Levy and Co., 2 and 3, Aldgate.

Frogs, Watson, and Sons, Finsbury, London, Agents for the various offices in the colonies.

Forms of proposal and tables of rates, will all necessary information, will be furnished on application to the secretary, Mr. John Dyer, at his office, at the corner of Pitt and George-streets, Sydney, and at the various Agencies established in every considerable township in the colonies of New South Wales and Queensland.

By order of the Board,

JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of SYDNEY.

Capital, £200,000.

Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:

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